



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use, or to cause or permit to be used, any such wash rack, or to wash, or to cause or permit to be washed, any vehicle or horse thereupon, unless such wash rack is constructed and connected as required by this section.

[Ordinance adopted May 1, 1912.]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, PLACARDING, BURIALS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, HOSPITALIZATION, VACCINATION.

SECTION 1. That every physician located or practicing in the city of Louisville who shall know that any person whom he or she is called upon to visit, or who comes or is brought to him or her for examination, suffering from, or is afflicted with diphtheria, diphtheritic croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid or cerebrospinal meningitis shall forthwith report the same to the health department, in writing, over his or her signature; state the name of the disease and the name, age, and sex of the person suffering therefrom, and shall set forth by street and number or otherwise sufficiently designate the house or room in which said person may be located.

SEC. 2. Upon receipt by the health authorities of a report of the existence of a case of diphtheria, diphtheritic croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, cerebrospinal meningitis the health officer shall at once place, or cause to be placed, in a conspicuous manner upon or near the house or premises in which said case may be located, a placard or placards, upon which shall be printed in large letters the words "Contagious disease here," and said placard or placards shall remain thereon until such time as the rules and regulations established by the proper health authorities regarding the destruction or disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, etc., shall have been carried out and fully complied with.

SEC. 3. The head of a family occupying any house or premises near which such placard or placards aforesaid may be placed, or any other person whatsoever, shall be liable for a fine or penalty, provided by this act, in case where such placard or placards are removed, defaced, covered up, taken down, or destroyed with his or her knowledge, act, or consent before the time provided by section 2 of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person or persons having the body of anyone dying of above named diseases in charge to thoroughly disinfect and place every such body within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within 6 hours after first being called upon to take charge of the same; provided such call is made between the hours of 5 a. m. and 11 p. m.; otherwise such body shall be so placed in such coffin or casket within 12 hours; the coffin or casket then to be closed tightly and not again opened unless permission be granted by the health officer for special cause shown.

SEC. 5. The body of a person who has died of any transmissible disease shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours after death, unless special permission be granted by the health officer extending the time within which such body may remain unburied for special cause shown. The head of the family, or the person or persons having charge of the funeral of such body, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any transmissible disease must be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased and the necessary number of adult pallbearers; the head of the family or other person or persons having charge of said funeral services shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 7. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases referred to in section 1 of this ordinance, or of any transmissible disease, shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or building for funeral services. The head of the family, or person or persons having charge of said funeral services, and the sexton, janitor, or other person or persons having control of such church, chapel, public hall, or building shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8. No person suffering from any of the diseases named in section 1 of this ordinance, to wit, diphtheria, diphtheritic croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, cerebrospinal meningitis, and no person in charge of such person or patient and no child or other person belonging to or residing with the family of any person or residing in the same house in which a person may be living, or may be located, who is suffering from any of said diseases shall attend or be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial or Sunday school; and all school principals or other persons in charge of said schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools, said exclusion to continue for a period of 20 days following the recovery or

death of the person last afflicted in said house or family, and any such child and all such children or other persons as aforesaid, before being permitted to attend or return to school shall furnish to said principal or other person in charge of said school a certificate signed by said medical attendant of any such child, children, or persons or by a physician to be designated by the health authorities setting forth that the 20 days mentioned in this section have fully expired. Nor shall any member of the household of those suffering from any of said diseases attend to his or her business, if it is of a public character, unless the quarantine rules of the city health department in such cases are complied with, provided, however, the health officer may, in mild or severe types of said diseases, shorten or lengthen such time of exclusion, as the case may require.

SEC. 9. No person suffering from any of the diseases named in section 1 of this ordinance, to wit, diphtheria, diphtheritic croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, cerebrospinal meningitis, shall permit himself or herself to be exposed in any public street or place or in any manner aid in spreading their malady. Nor shall any such person enter a public conveyance without first notifying the owner, driver, or person in charge, who shall provide for its disinfection before again permitting its use.

SEC. 10. No person who shall be affected with smallpox, varioloid, or other disease mentioned in this ordinance shall depart or be removed from the house or building in which he or she shall first become so sick or infected, except for the purpose of being removed to a hospital for contagious diseases, without the permission of the health officer. Nor shall any person remove or cause to be removed or assist in removing any person so sick or infected from any house or building contrary to this ordinance or any provision thereof.

SEC. 11. Any physician, undertaker, principal, head of family, or other person or persons as aforesaid who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate any of the provisions or requirements of this ordinance or of the rules and regulations of the aforesaid health authorities, under and by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, for every offense, upon conviction thereof before the city court, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense. Each day he fails, refuses, or neglects the same to be a separate offense.

SEC. 12. That any person who shall have smallpox and refuse, on the demand of the health officer, to be sent or taken to the eruptive hospital, or to remain at said hospital after being sent or taken thereto, during his or her illness from said disease, or before being discharged therefrom by its superintendent, shall, for every offense, upon conviction thereof before the city court, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of all inhabitants of the city of Louisville who have not been vaccinated, or, if vaccinated, not successfully, to procure their own vaccination or revaccination, as the case may be, within 10 days from the passage of this ordinance, and all persons who shall fail or refuse to comply with this section of this ordinance within the time prescribed herein, or shall fail or refuse on the demand of the health officer to submit to vaccination by him or by the physician of the eastern, western or central district, or some other reputable physician of the city of Louisville, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 14. No principal of any school and no principal or teacher of any private, sectarian, parochial, or other school shall admit to any school any child or minor who shall not have been properly vaccinated. The evidence of such vaccination shall be a certificate signed by the health officer or any practicing physician.

SEC. 15. The health officer is hereby empowered to visit any and all public, private, and parochial schools in the city, and to make or cause to be made any examination of the children and minors in attendance therein as often as he may deem necessary to secure compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 16. Any person violating the laws of vaccination shall for every offense upon conviction thereof before the city court be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and shall also be liable to a like fine for every 10 days thereafter they shall delay having the operation of vaccination performed.

SEC. 17. The physicians of the eastern, western, and central districts shall render medical treatment to the indigent residents and shall vaccinate all residents of said city who shall desire it free of charge, and make monthly reports to the health officer.

SEC. 18. An ordinance approved February 6, 1899, and entitled "An ordinance to prevent the spreading of infectious and contagious diseases," is hereby repealed, and any or all acts or ordinances in conflict herewith are also hereby repealed.

[Ordinance adopted Apr. 29, 1912.]